An electron micrograph of a bacterium, likely a motile species, showing its internal structure and numerous flagella extending from its surface. The bacterium is elongated and has a distinct internal compartment. The background is a grainy, light gray texture.

Tempo and Modes in bacterial molecular evolution

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Tempo and mode in Evolution

Tempo and Mode in Evolution

George Gaylord Simpson

A Columbia Classic in Evolution

*With a new introduction by
George Gaylord Simpson*



Tempo and mode in Evolution

Tempo: evolutionary rates ... their acceleration and deceleration...

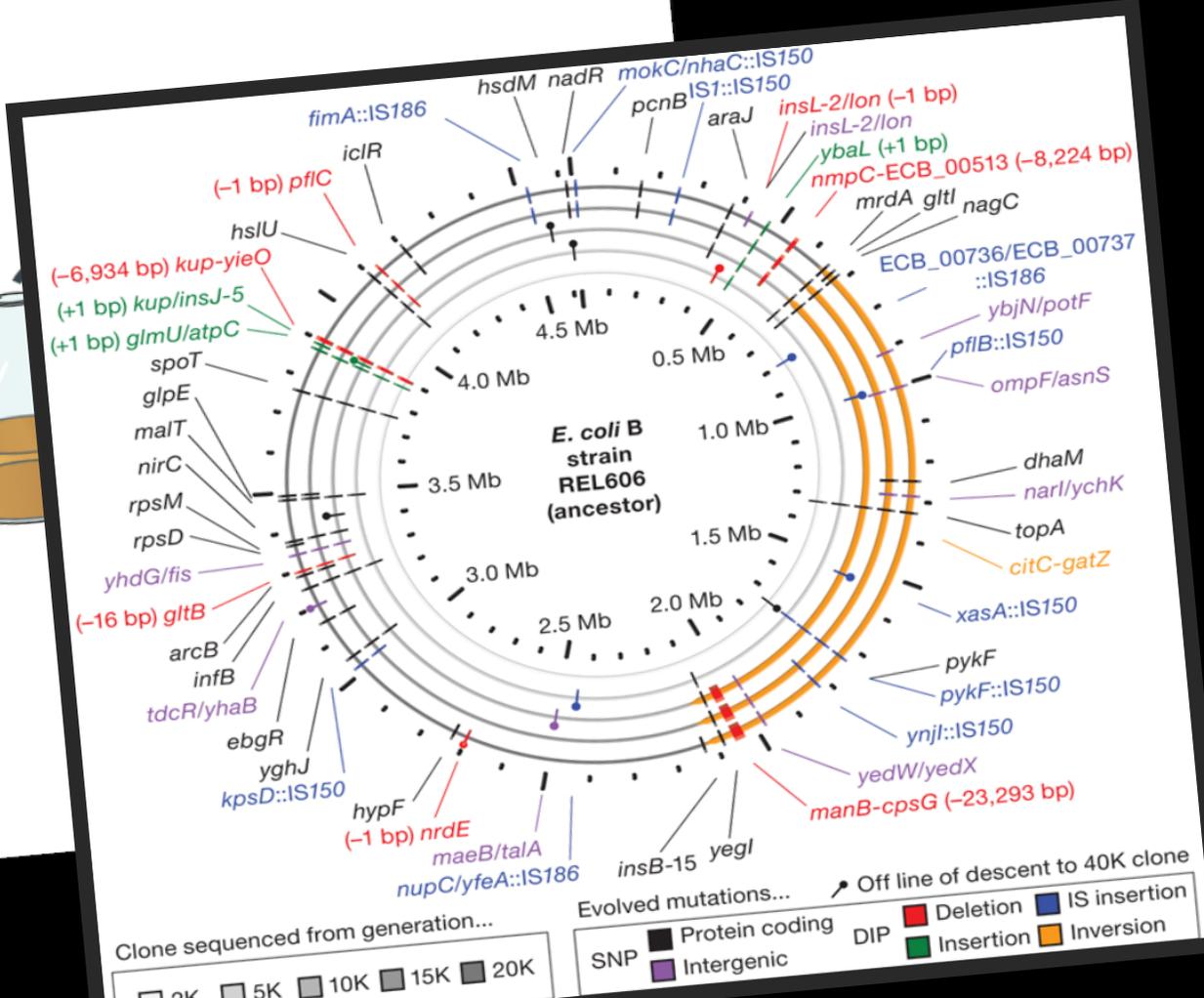
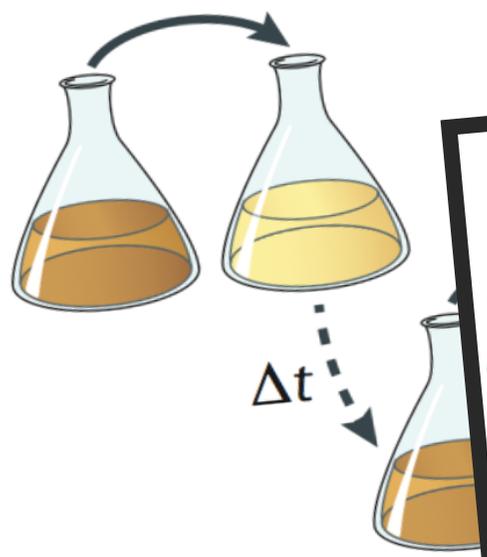
Tempo concerns rates

Mode: the study of the way, manner, or pattern of evolution, a study in which tempo is a basic factor, but which embraces considerably more than tempo

Mode concerns the underlying mechanisms and the global patterns of tempo

Evolution's tempo can impart information about its mode

tempo and mode in Bacterial evolution



Forecasting evolution

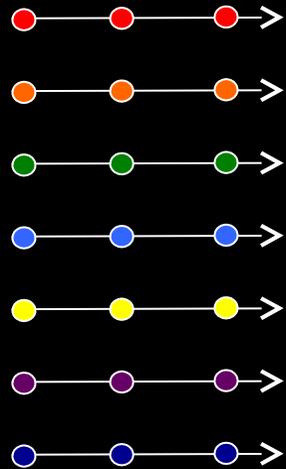
- Rates of fitness improvement
- Rates of mutation accumulation
- Which underlying patterns at the molecular level

Are there any rules
and simple explanatory models

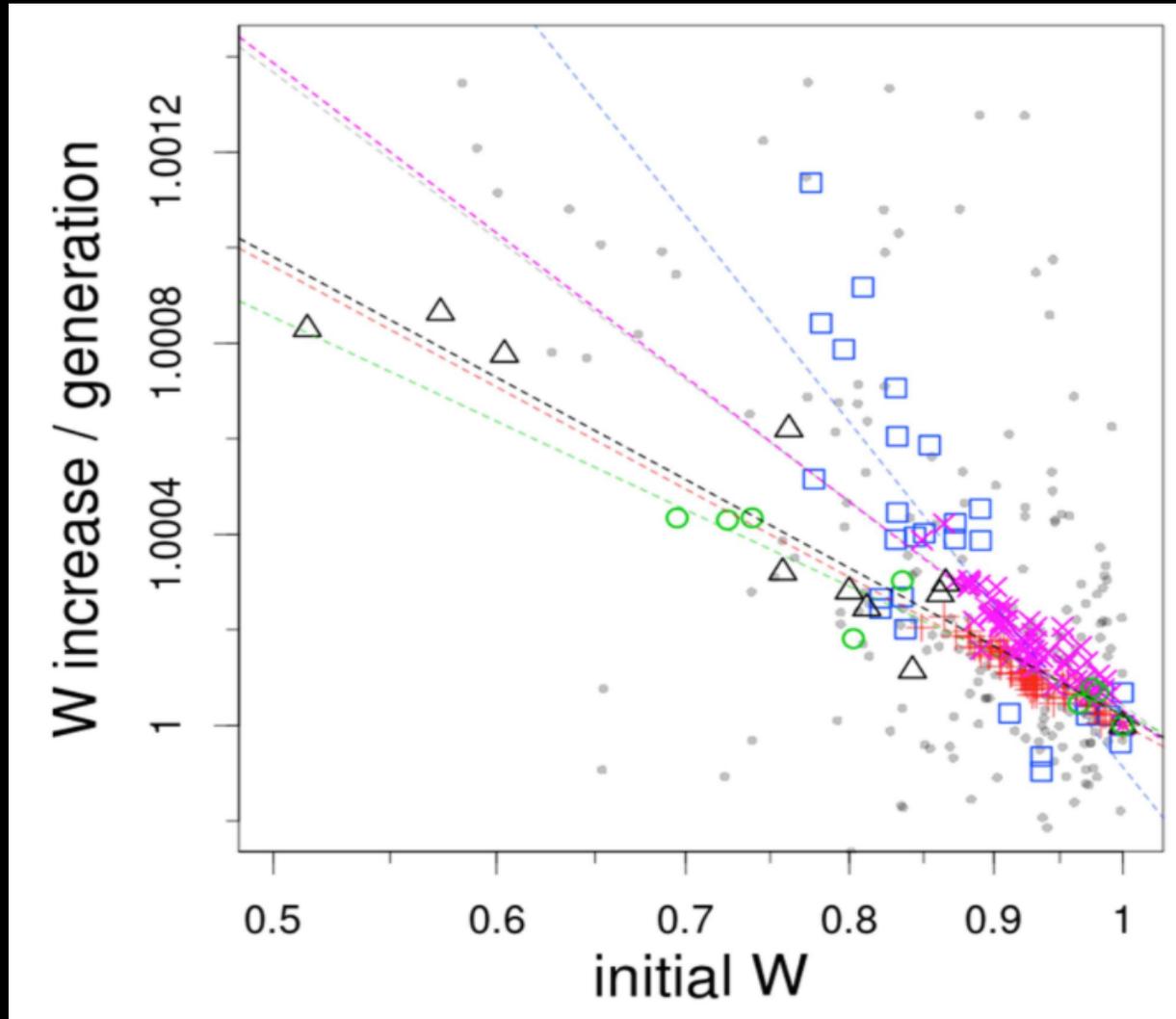
Tempo of Fitness improvement

A short term approach

- Evolve several lineages with different initial fitness



Tempo: Rules of declining adaptability in fitness trajectories



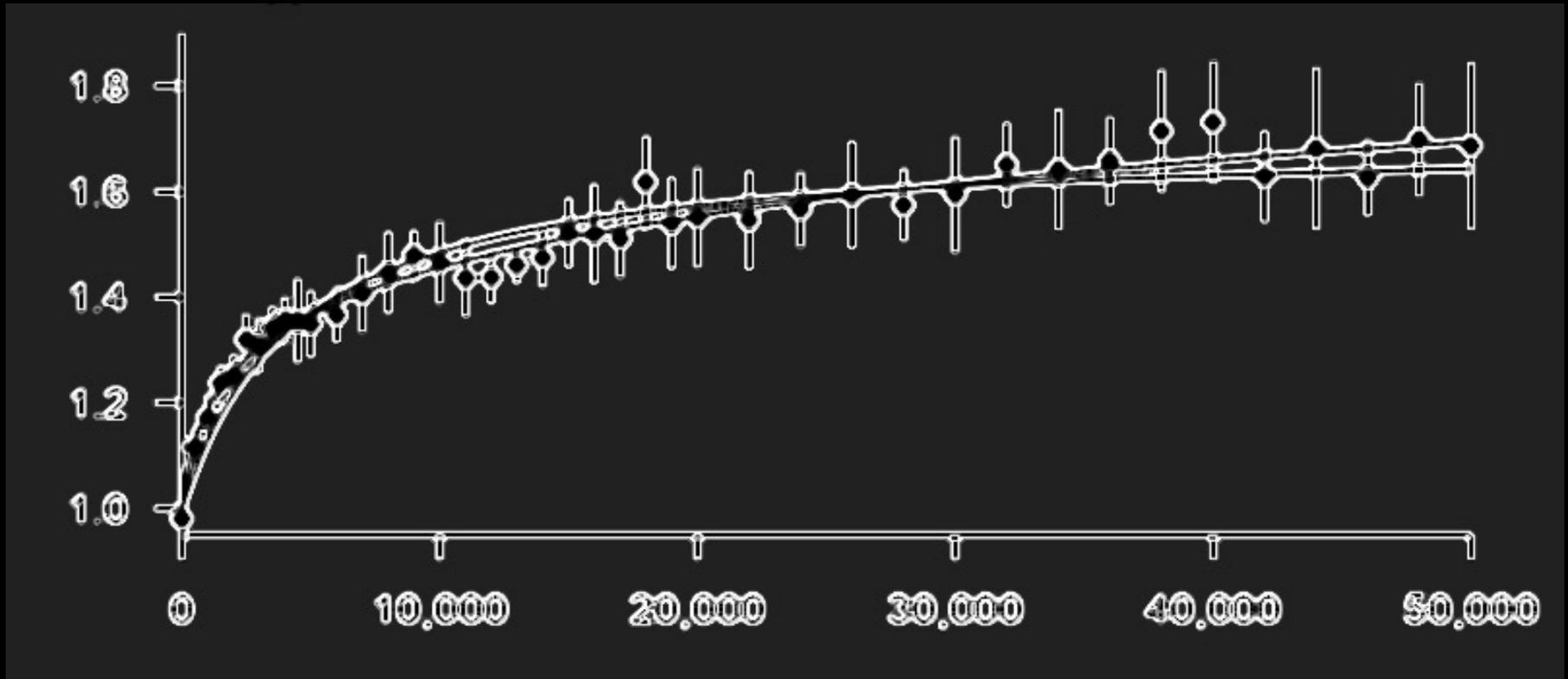
Alejandro Couce

A Long-term approach

- Mal-adapted strain,
- Long term 50000 generations



Consistant through time



Underlying models

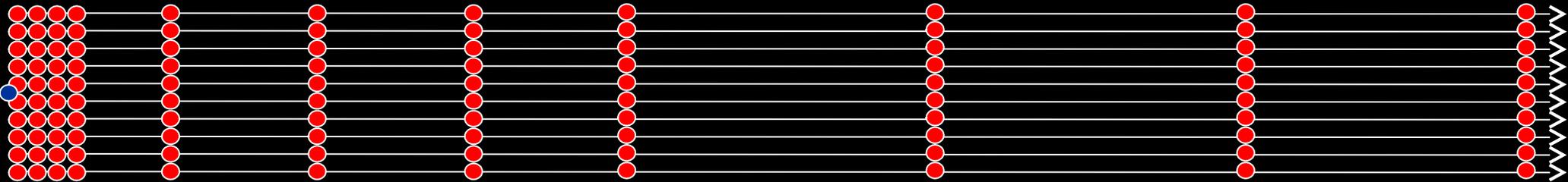
- Many alternative models can lead to that pattern
 - No epistasis: exhaustion of beneficial mutation
 - Macroscopic epistasis without sign epistasis: beneficial mutations stay beneficial, but their effect decrease with adaptation
 - Macroscopic epistasis with sign epistasis: the fraction of beneficial mutations change with adaptation

Wiser et al 2013, Good Desai 2014, Couce Tenailon 2015, McCandlish et al 2015

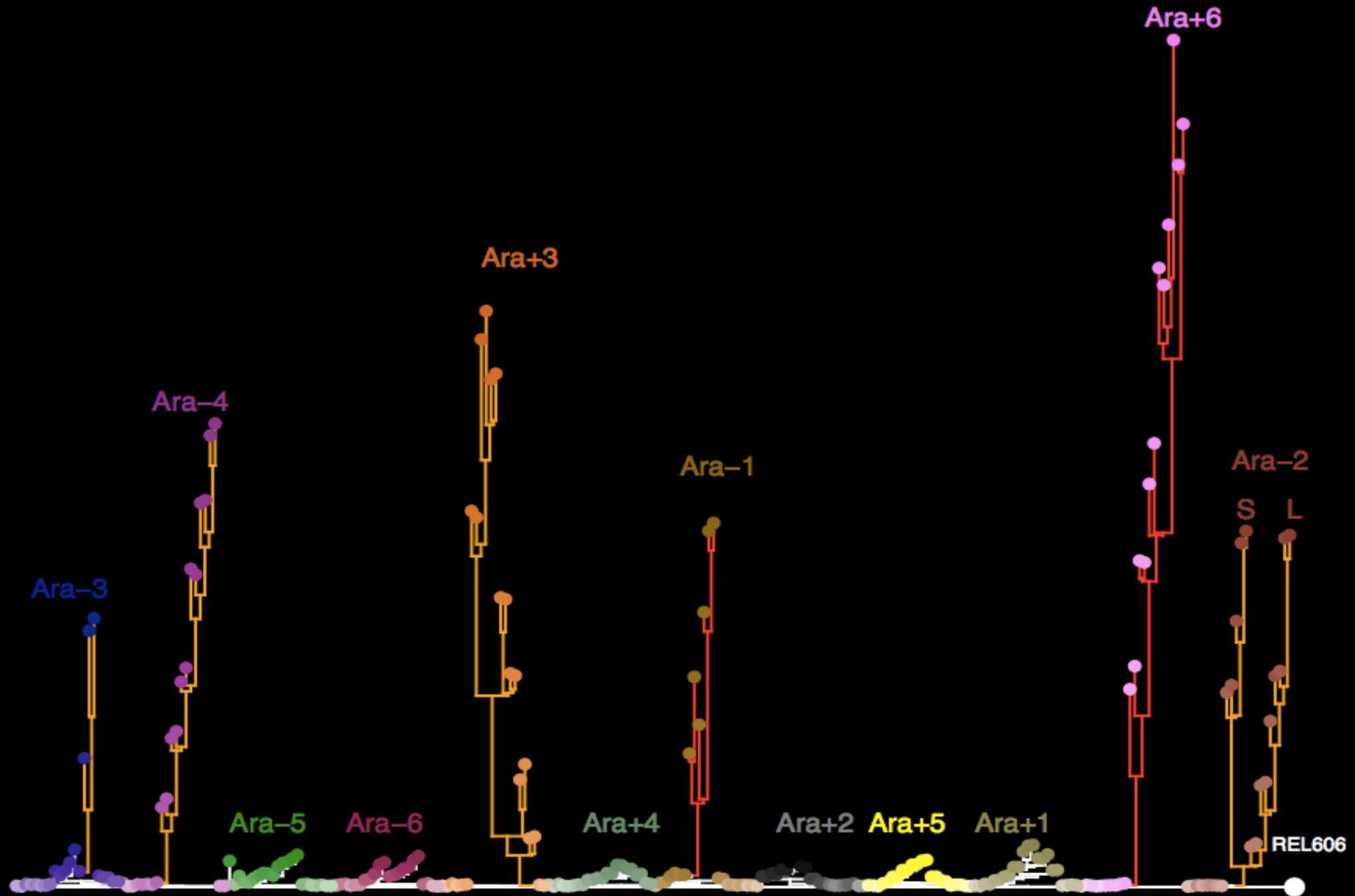
Tempo and mode in molecular evolution

A Long-term approach

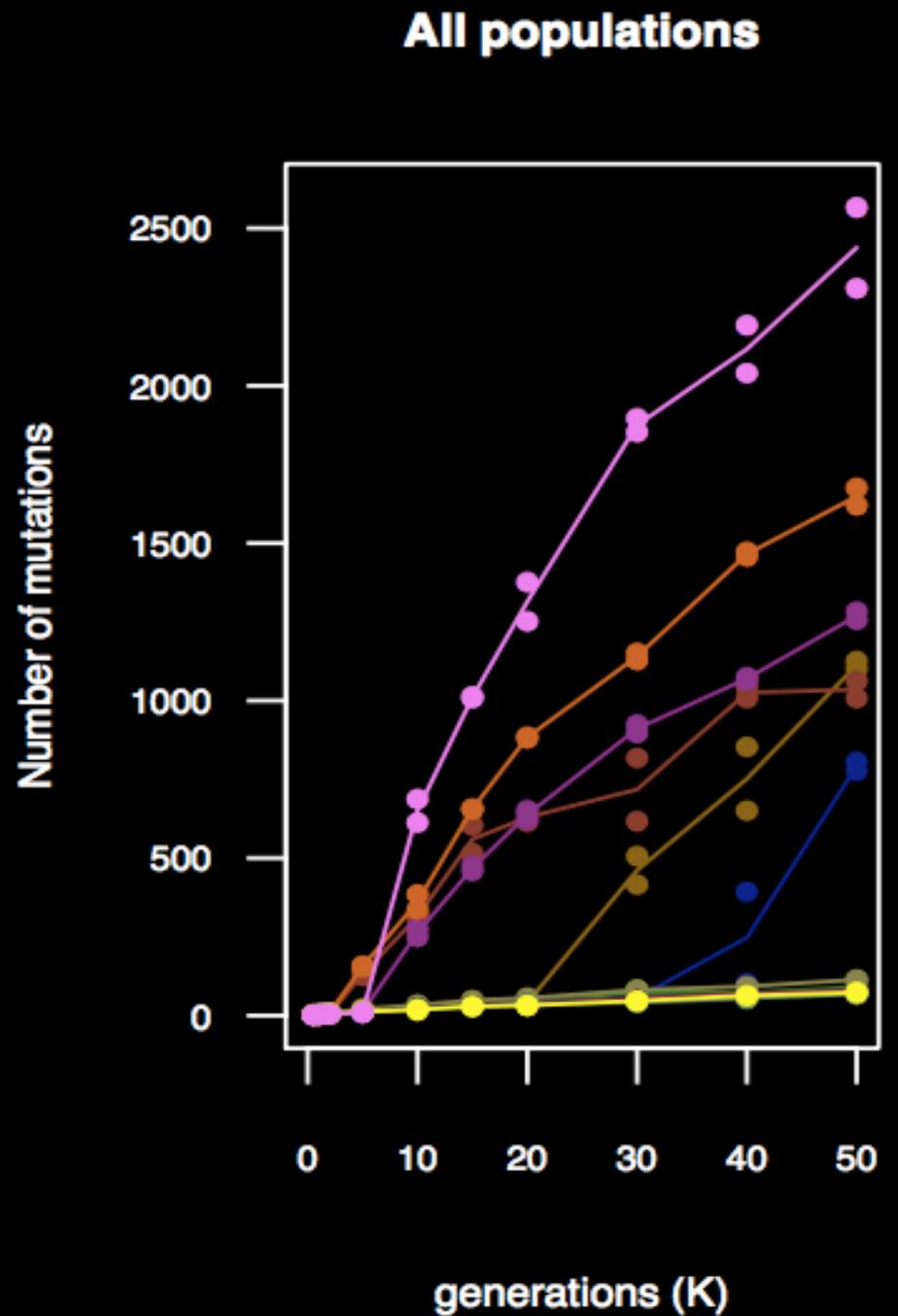
- Ma1-adapted strain,
- Long term 50000 generations
- Sequence 264 genomes



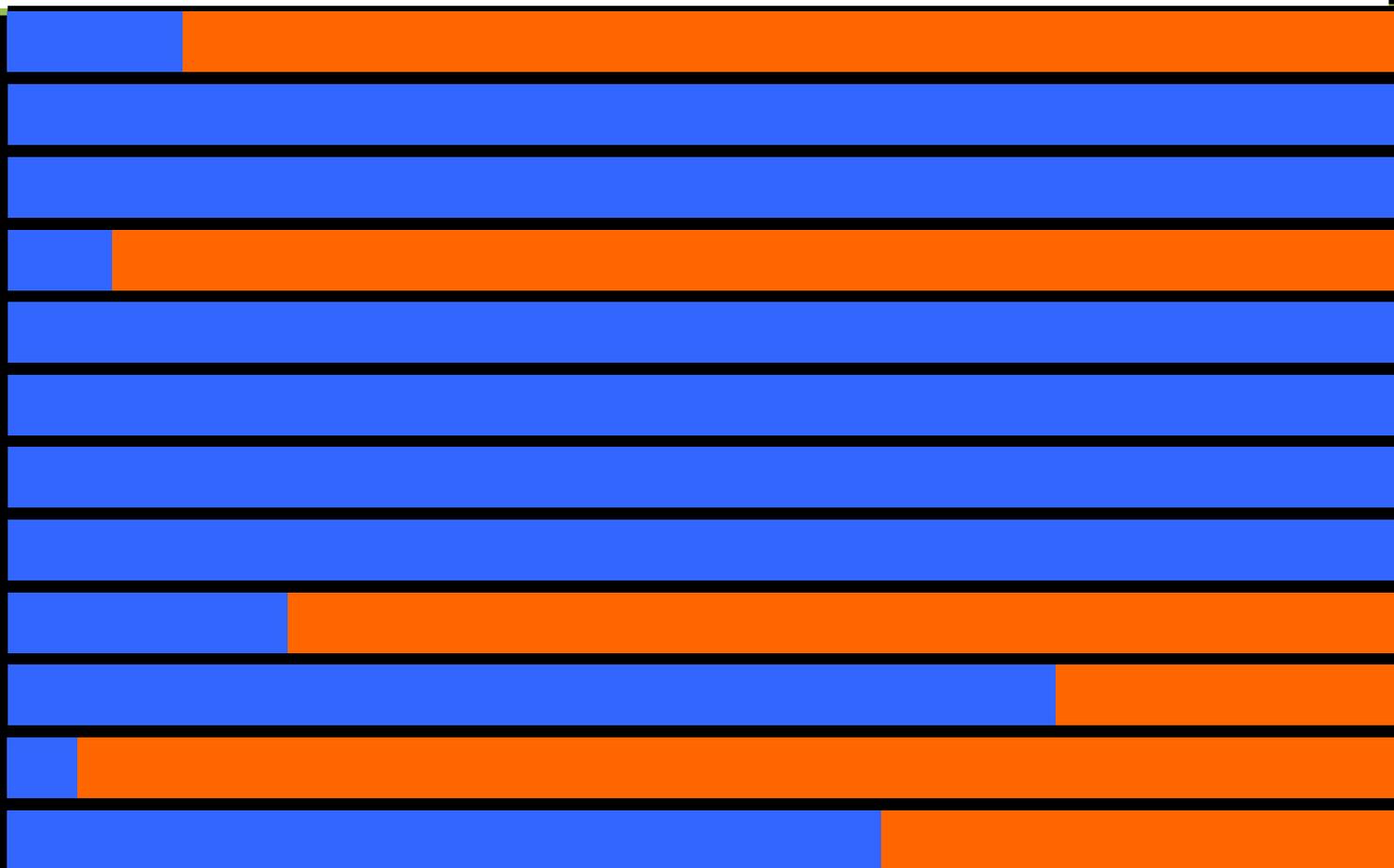
Phylogeny



Mutators !



Emergence of mutators

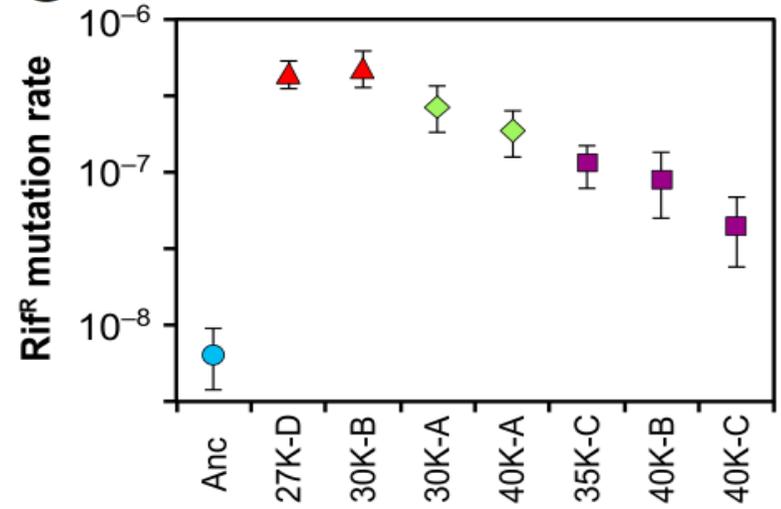
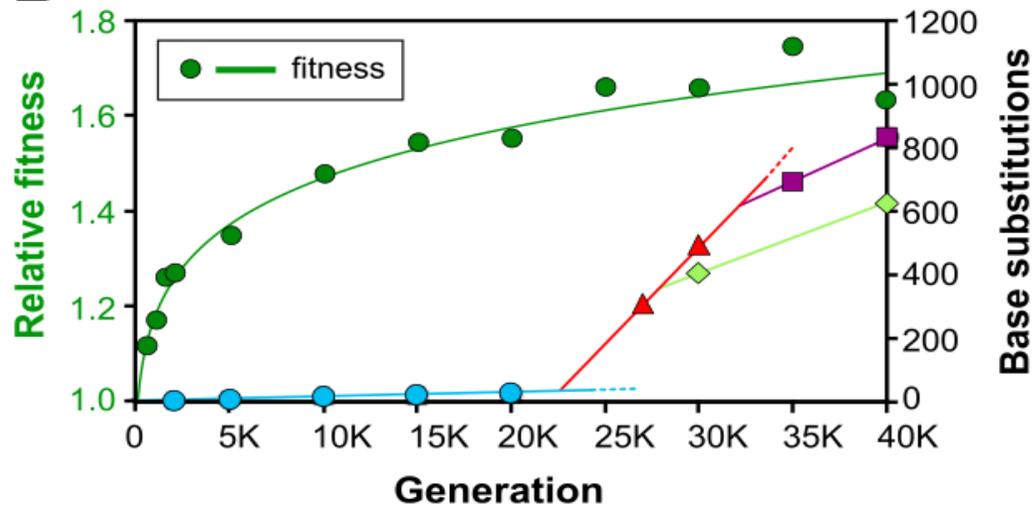


non mutator

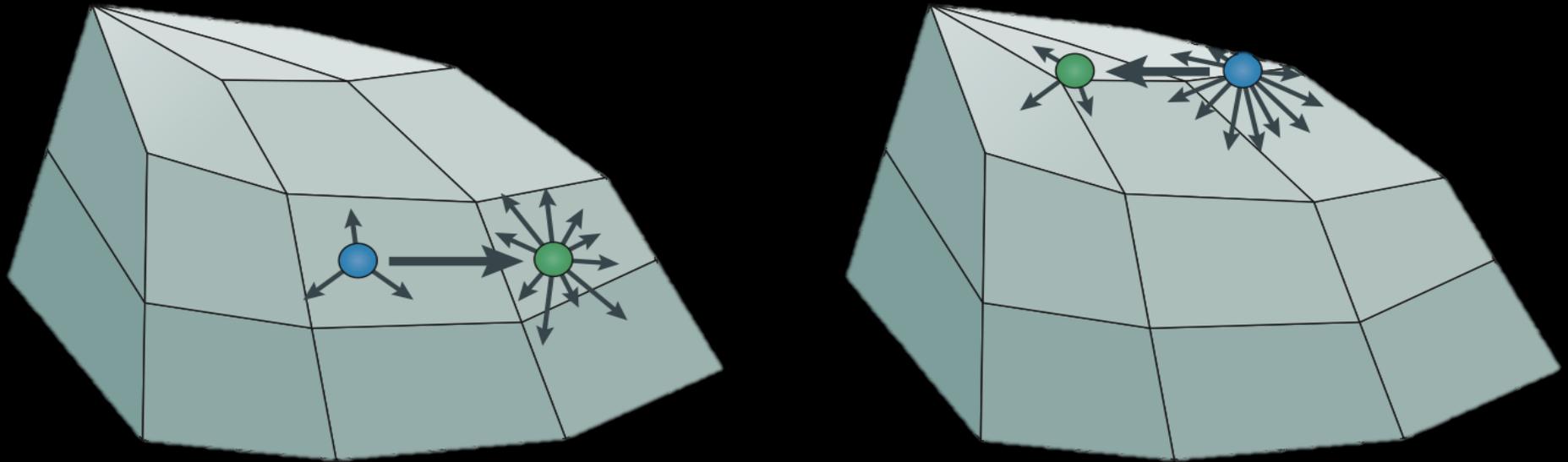


mutator

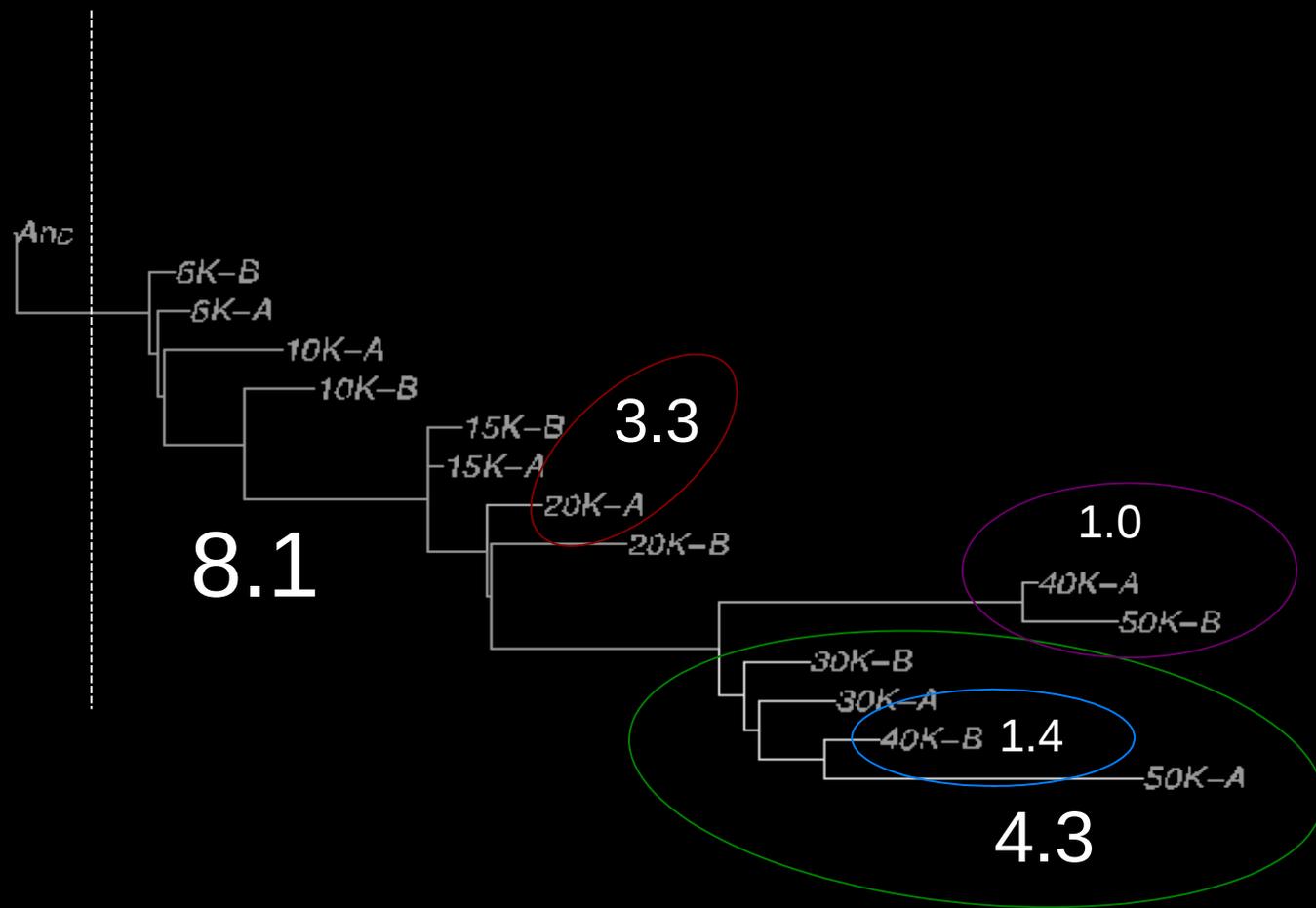
Mutation rate decays



Dynamics of mutation rate

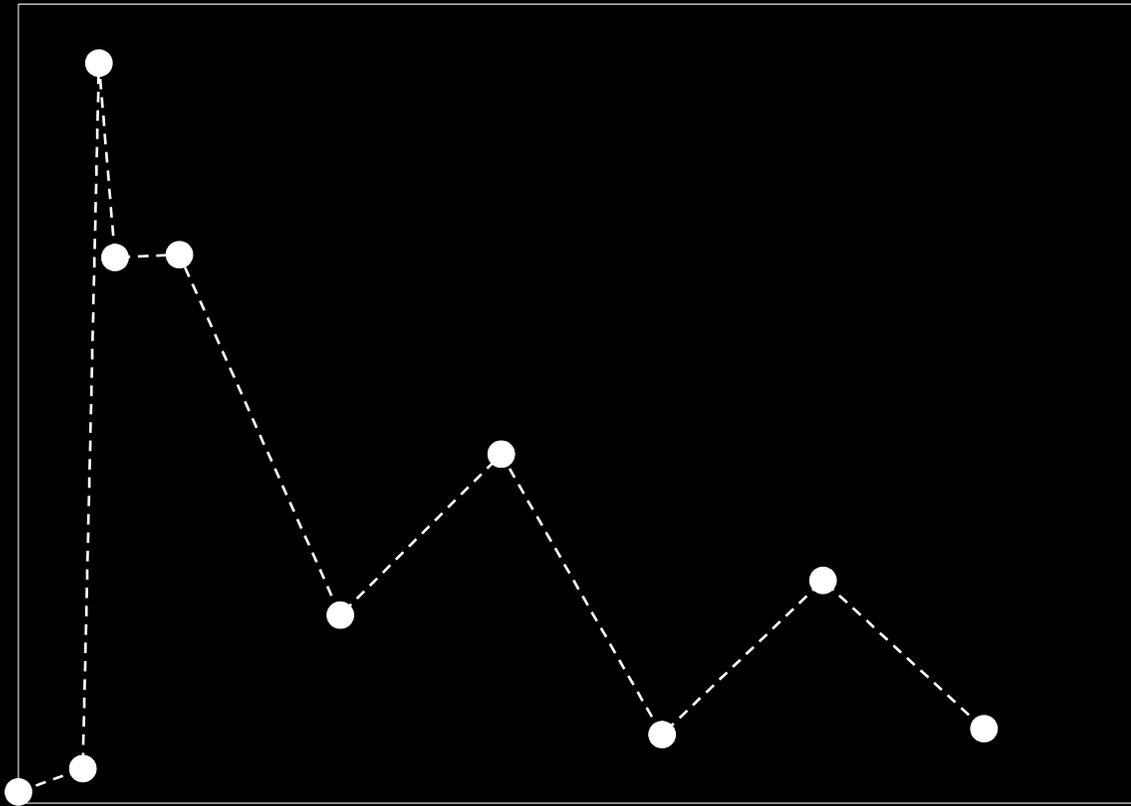


Decrease genomic in another population



genomic rate of AT->CG synonymous mutations per 100 generations

The bumpy decay of mutation rate



Fitness and mutations

Fitness of mutator lineages is slightly different from the one of non mutator

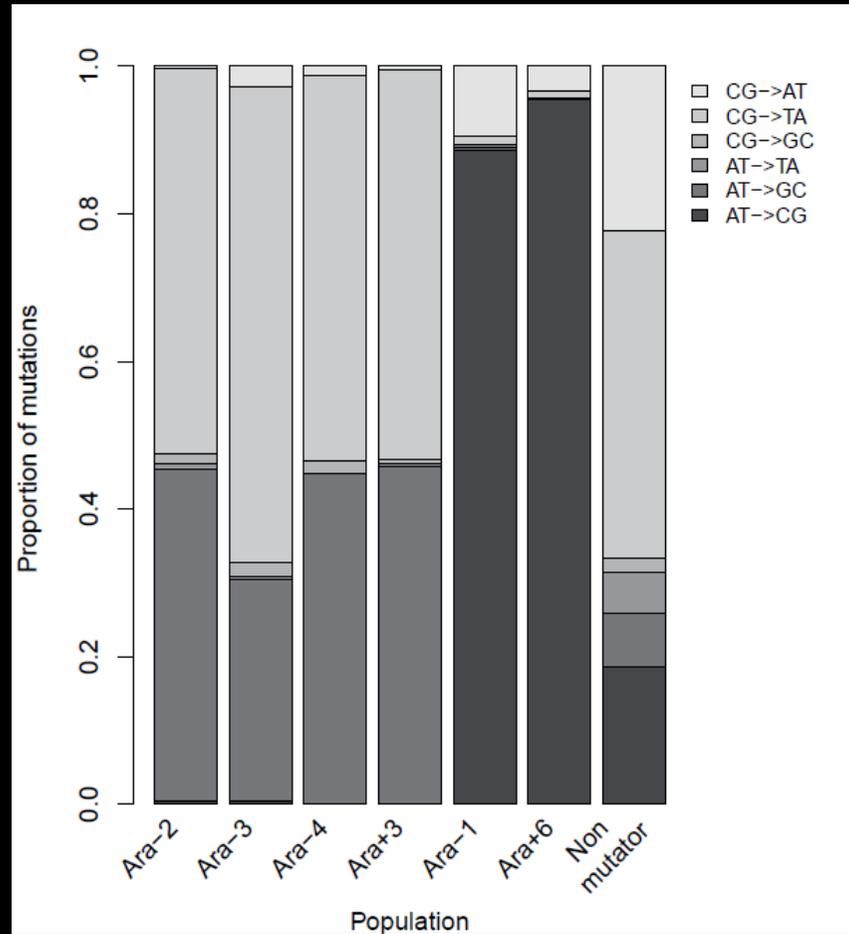
Yet

Very different tempo of mutation accumulation

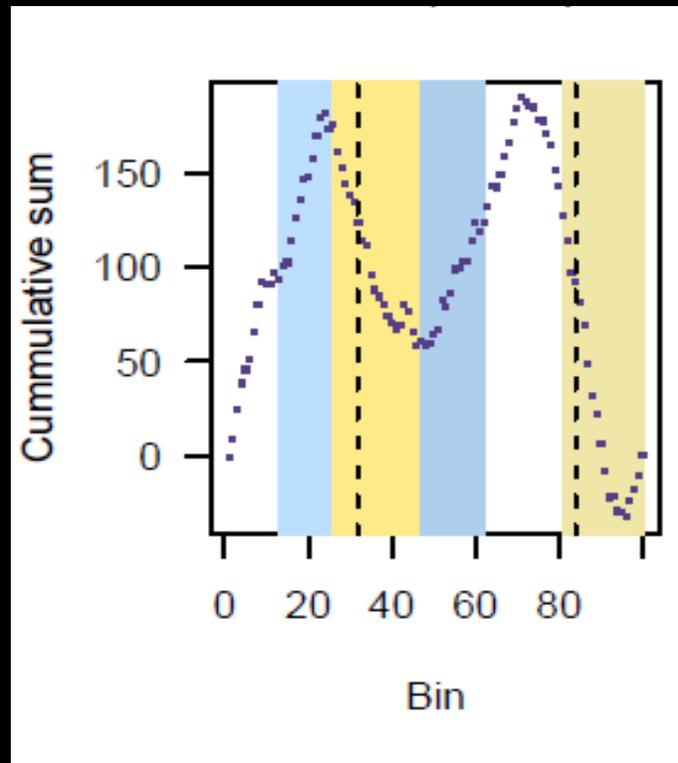
Mutation numbers are not telling us the underlying model

**Tempo and mode in molecular
evolution:
mutators and mutations**

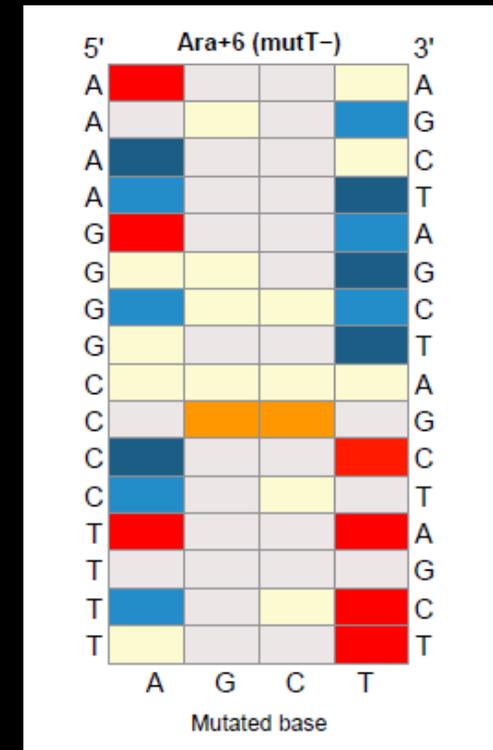
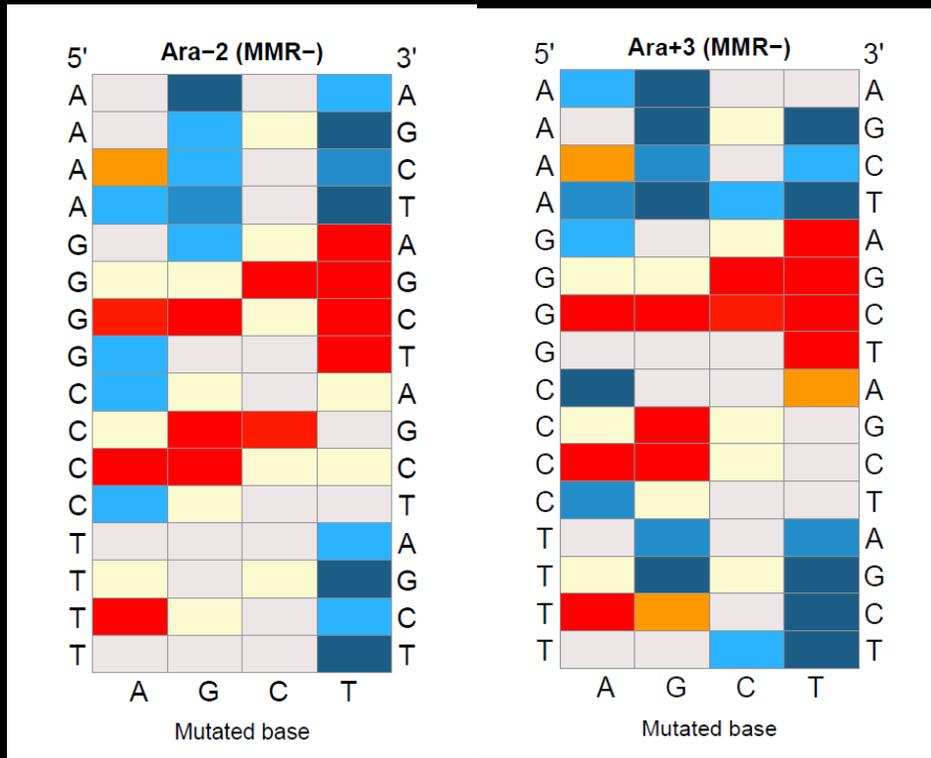
Impact of the mutators on mutations



Some non-random organisation on MMR-

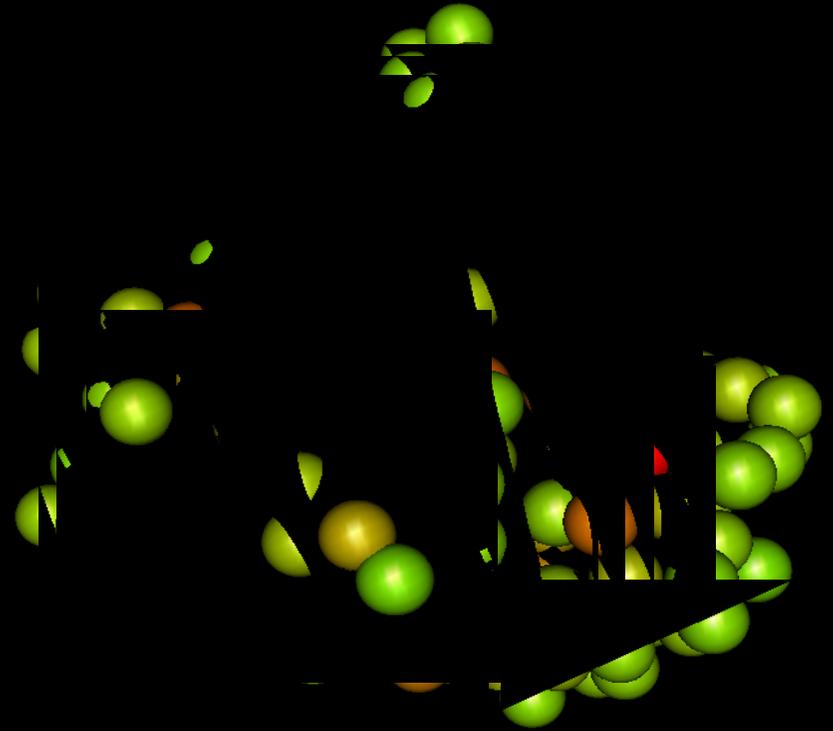


Some local biases, similar to MA

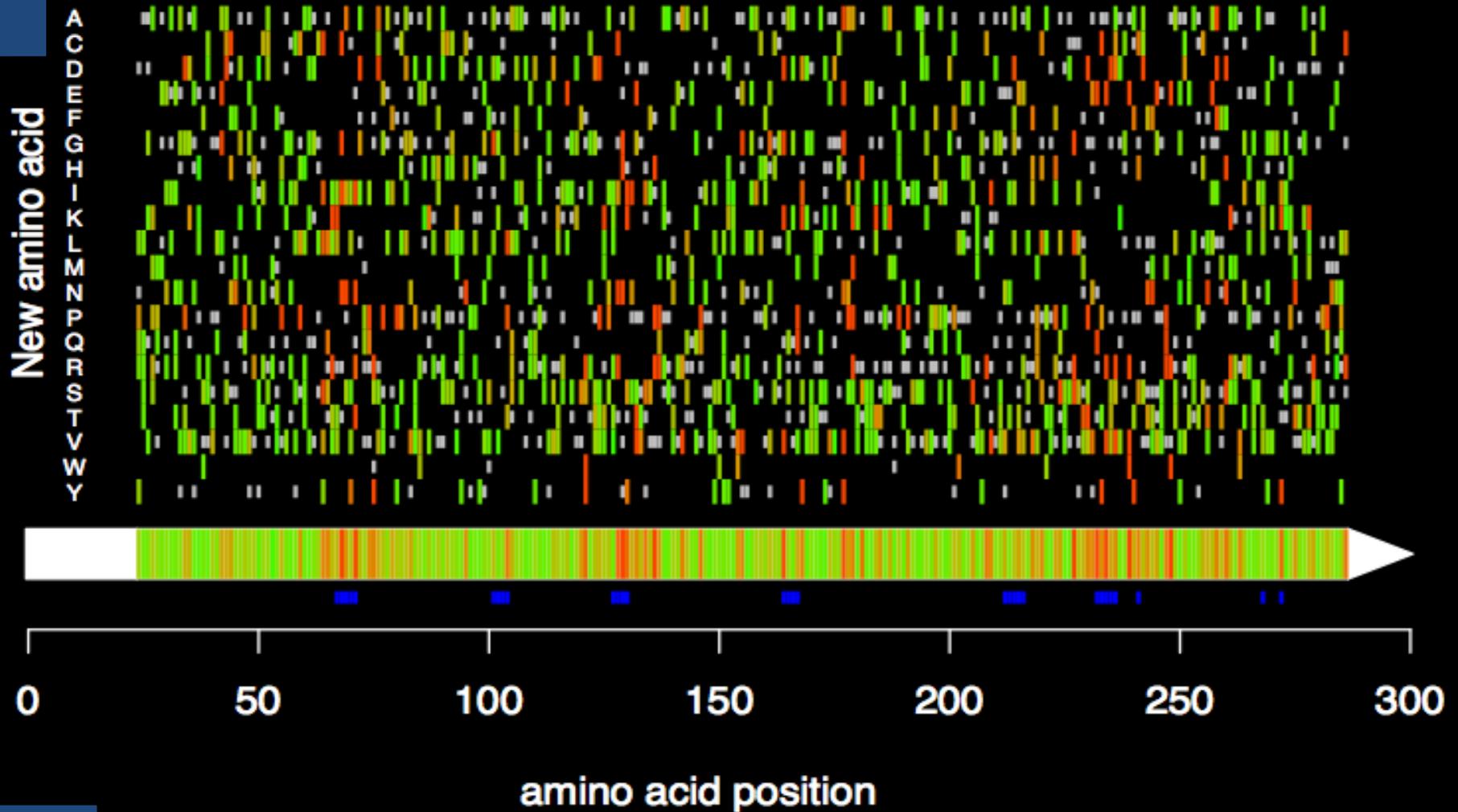


Focussing on a single gene

What are the molecular determinants of that distribution

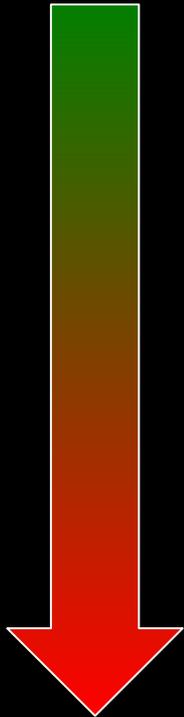


A large database



Determinants: Type of mutation

Functional



Inactivated

Wild type Amino Acid

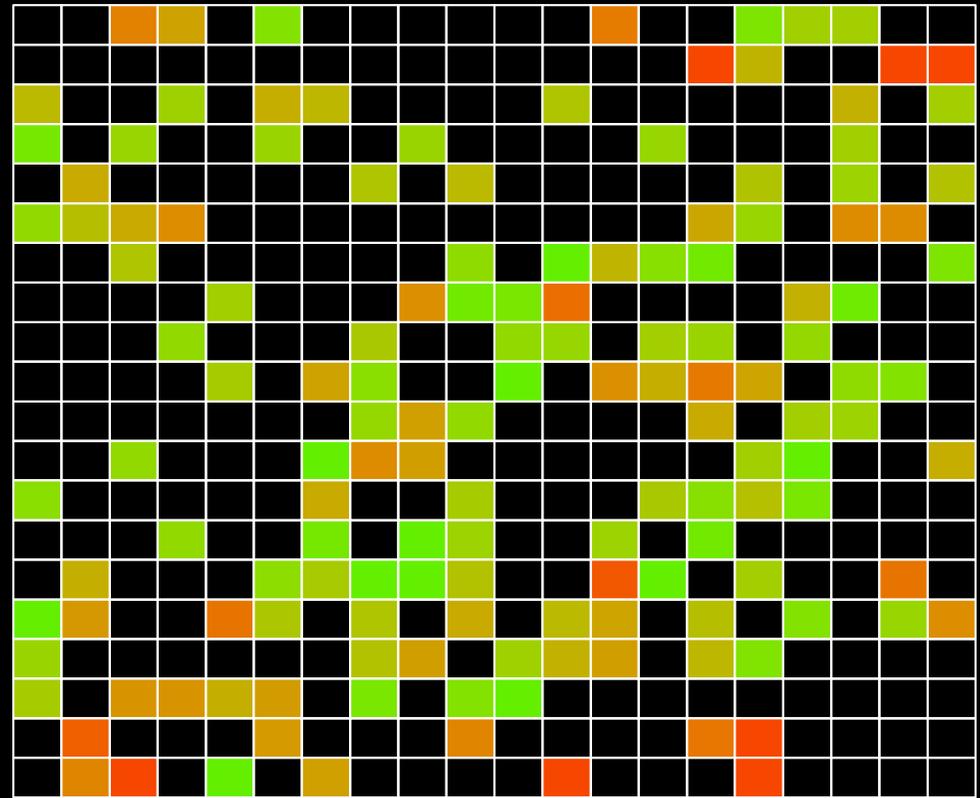


A
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
Y

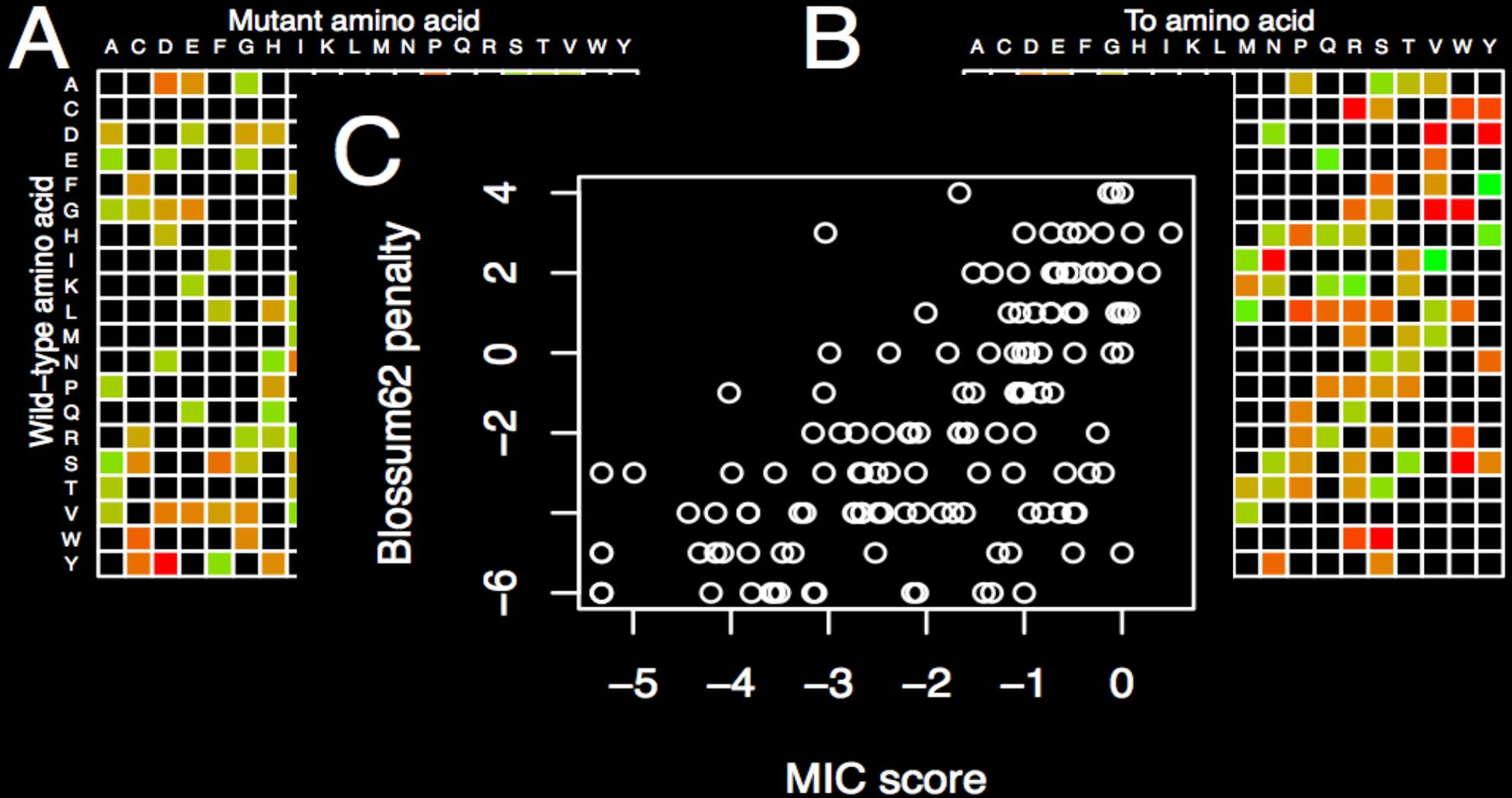
Mutant Amino Acid



A C D E F G H I K L M N P Q R S T V W Y



Blossum62



In the case of mutators: Biases
stronger than selection?

Despite the presence of selection
patterns are consistent with
mutation accumulation results

No correlation with any of the
matrices

Fitness and mutations

Fitness of mutator lineages is slightly different from the one of non mutator

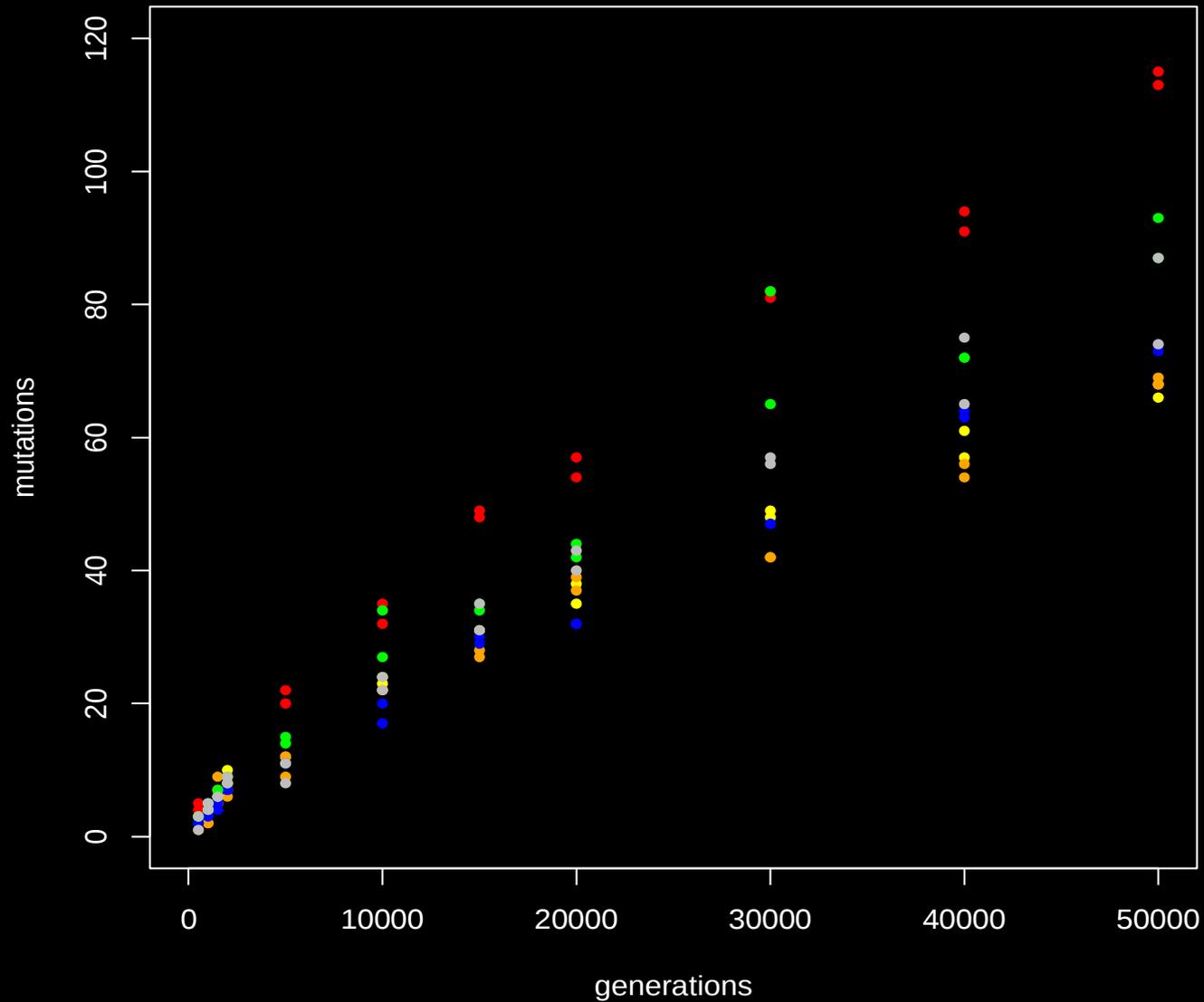
Yet

Very different tempo of mutation accumulation

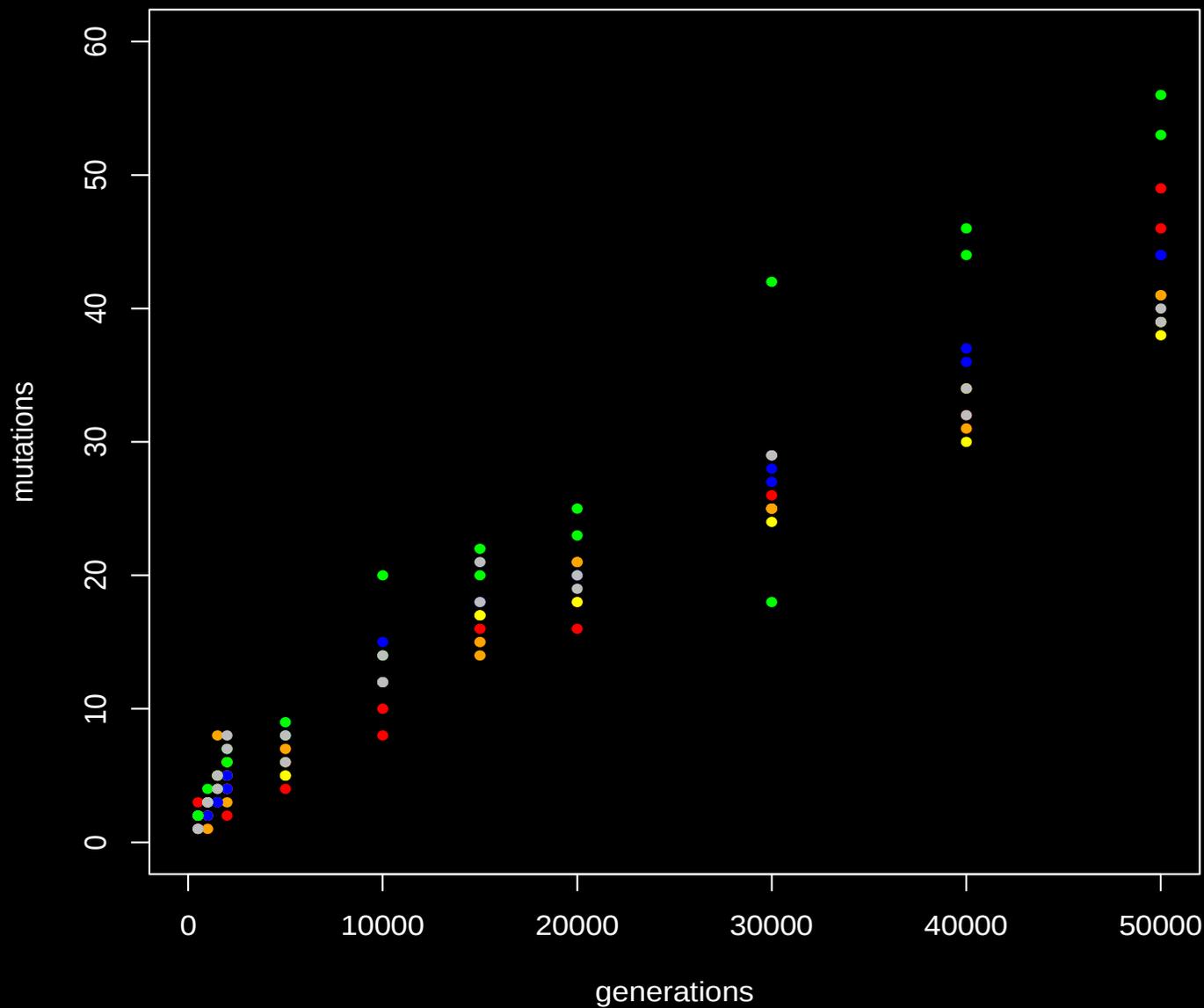
Mutation numbers are not telling us the underlying model

Mutation accumulation in non mutator populations

In non mutator populations

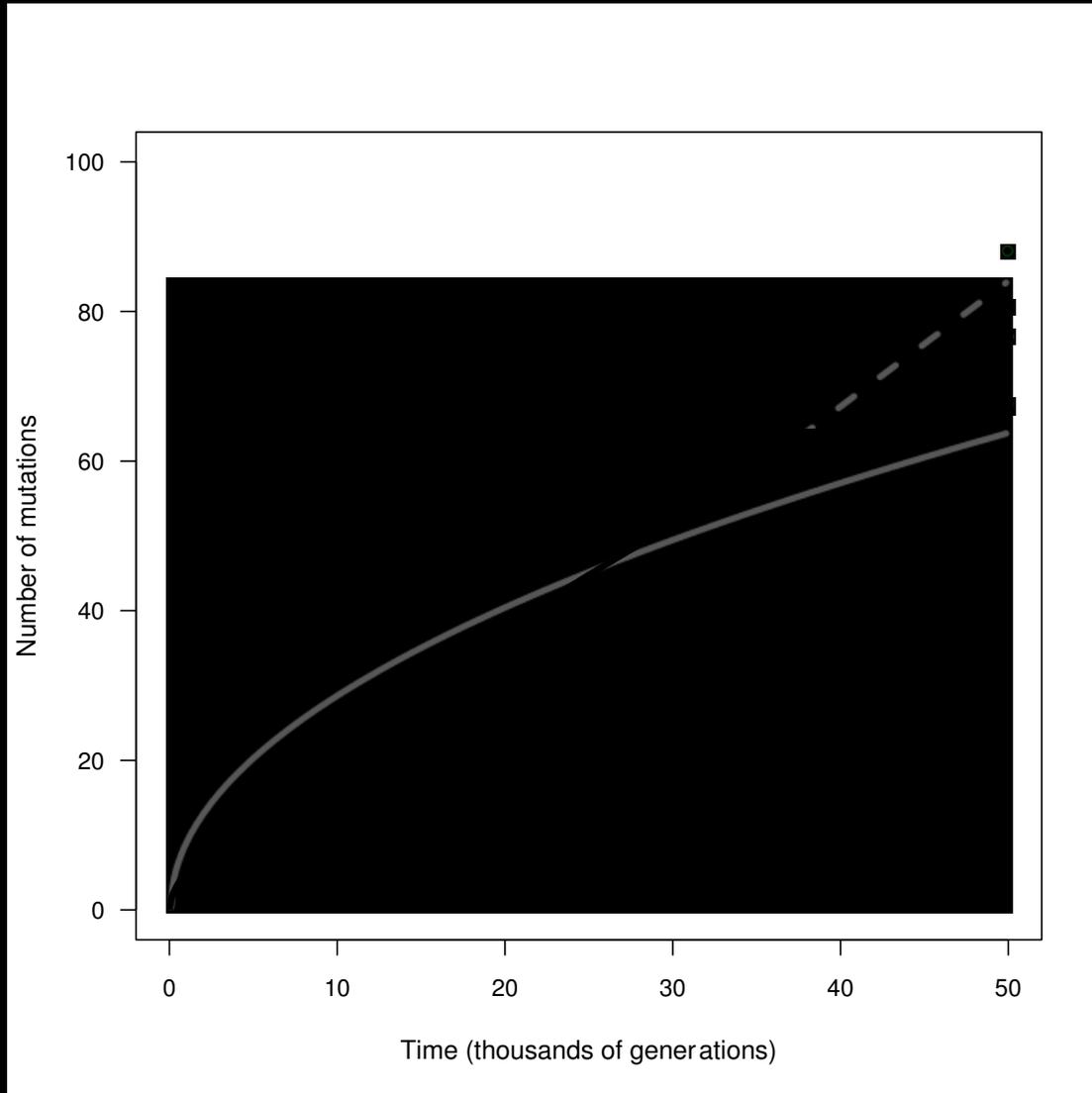


More similar in point mutations



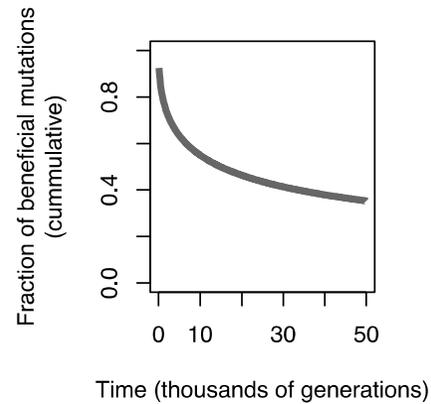
What fraction of beneficiaries

A combination of square root and linear

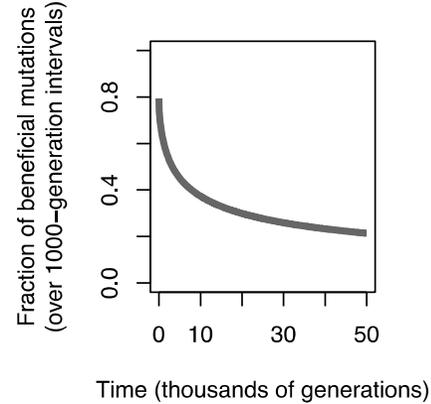


Predict a large fraction of beneficial

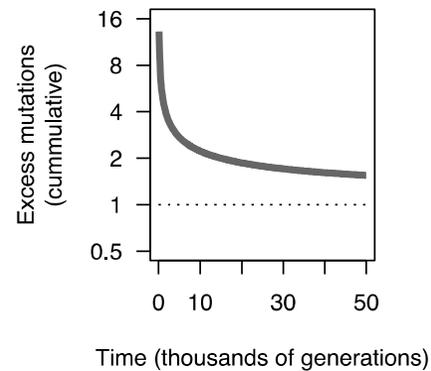
A



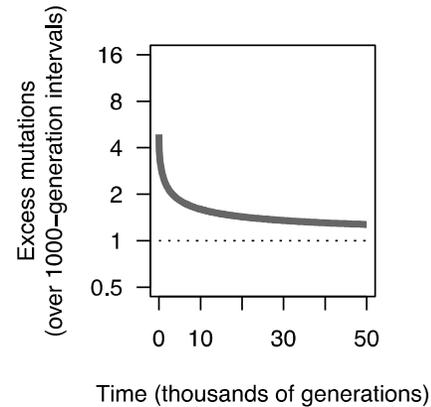
B



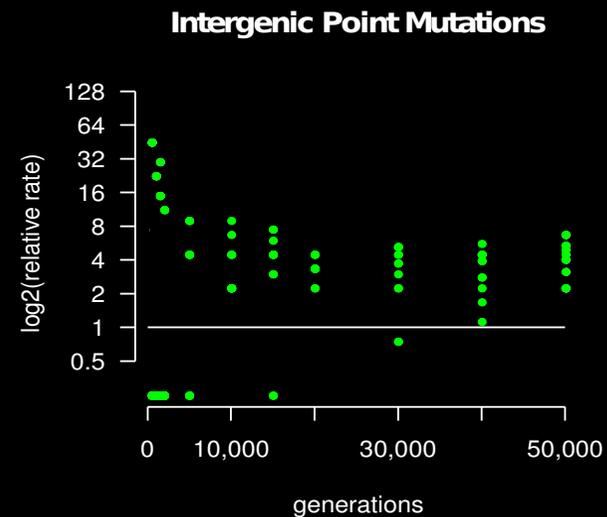
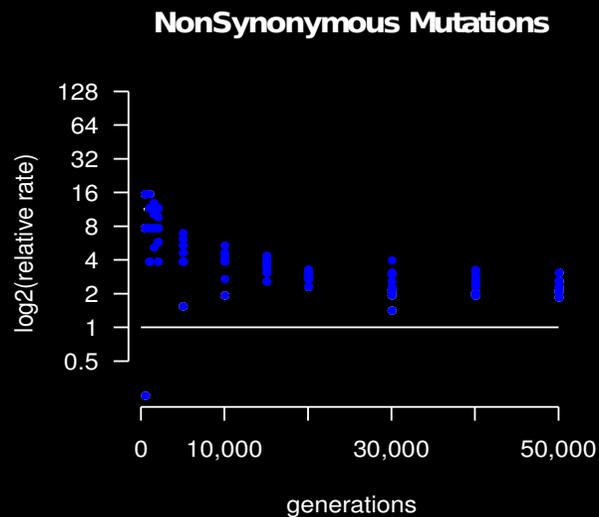
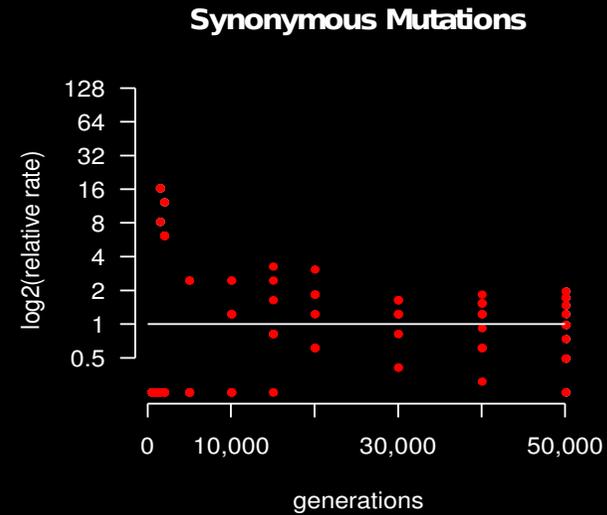
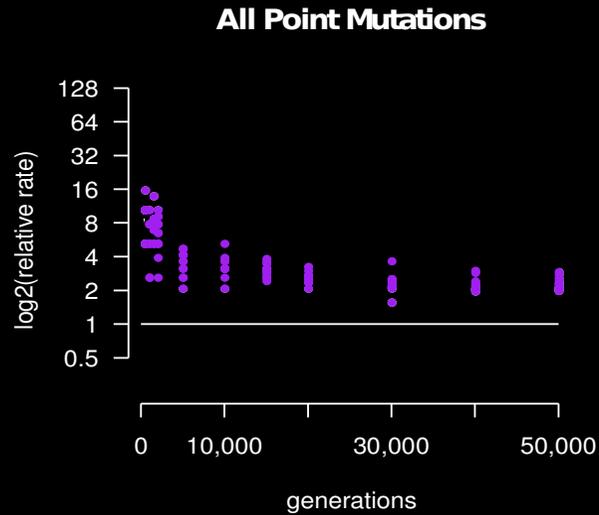
C



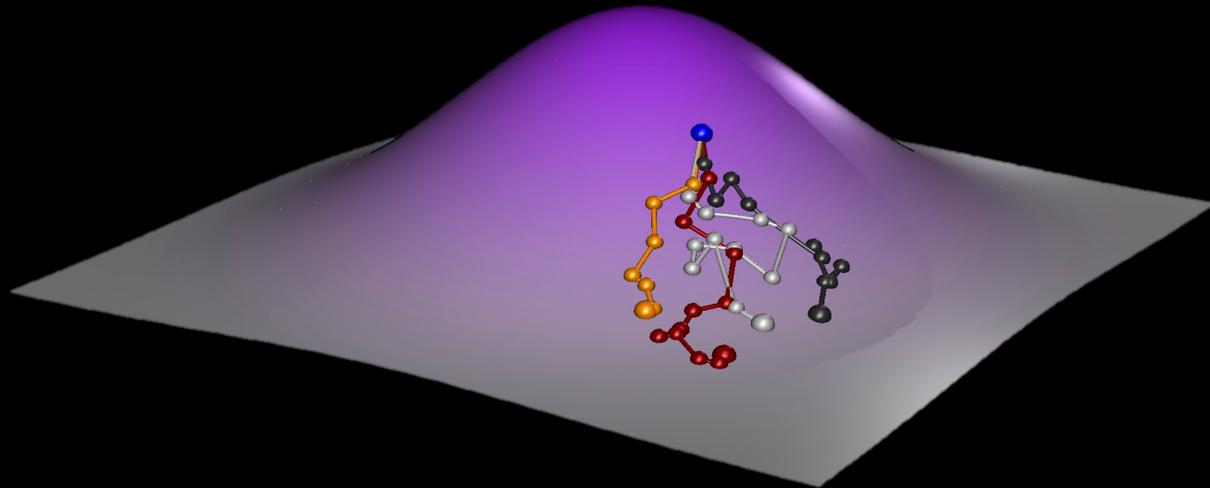
D



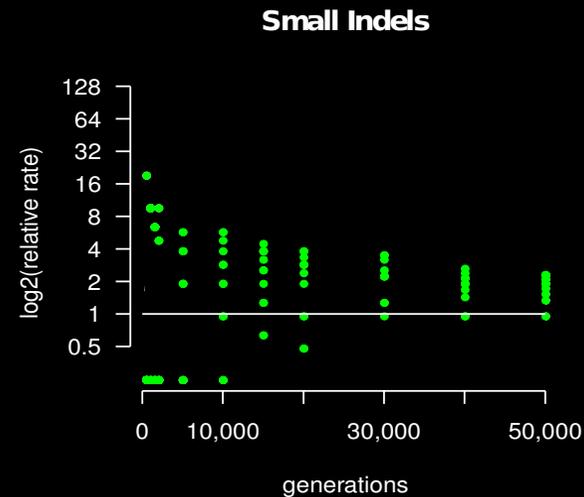
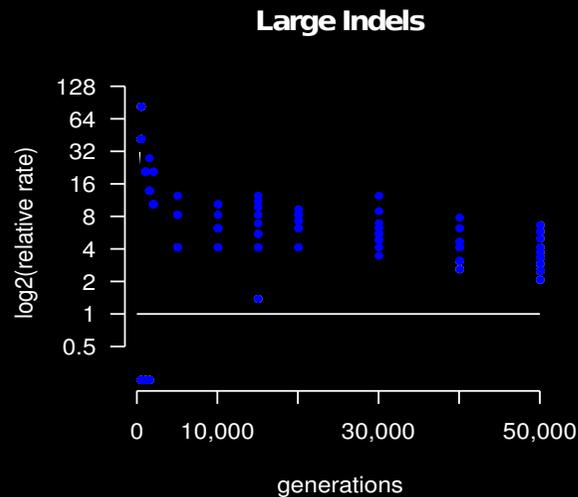
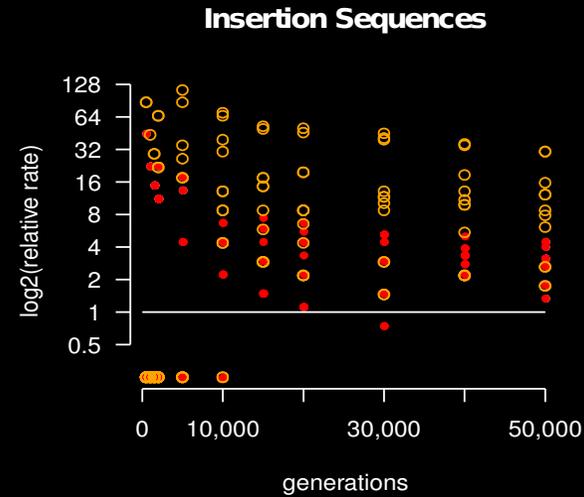
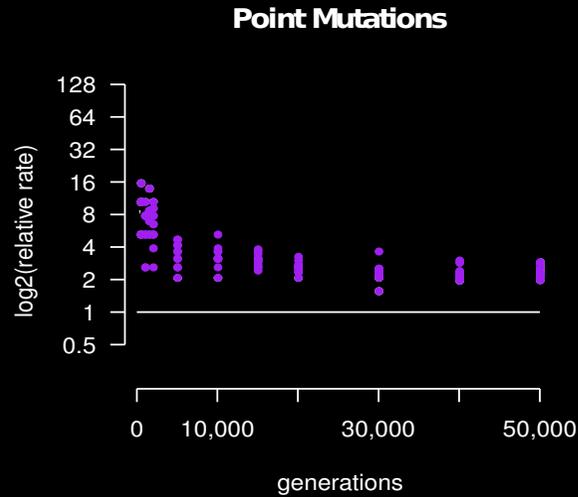
What fraction of beneficial



Use Mutation Accumulation



A excess of beneficial even after 50K



Tempo of mutations

Fast mutation accumulation
decrease to a linear
accumulation

Still a sustained fraction of
beneficial mutations despite a
lower fitness improvement

Several models may still fit
both mutation accumulation and
fitness trajectories

Conclusion

Forecasting evolution

- Fitness trajectories appear highly predictable with a global rule of declining adaptability
- Many models can produce that shape
- Mutation trajectory are not sufficient
- Beneficial mutation trajectory may be better
- Convergence adds another layer of complexity
- Simple models do not match easily all tempos, more complex forms of epistasis may have to be included

An adaptationist view

A large fraction of mutations
are the product of selection
even after 50000 generations
more draft than drift

is it general?
what is specific:

- artificial
- boringly stable
- no sex

Conclusion



Acknowledgements

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